

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—Sons of Liberty—
PAUL CLIFFORD.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—Hemmy Dumpty.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bovey—The Phantom Captain—Tom Ching's Log.

FRENCH THEATRE—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
PARIS AND HELEN.

NIEL'S GARDEN, Broadway—The White Hawk.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
The Lottery of Life.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—A Flash of
Lightning.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway—Songs,
Dances, and Minstrelsy.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway—Songs,
Dances, and Minstrelsy.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Etc.THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway—Ballet, Farce,
Etc.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway—Comio
Vocalism, Negro Minstrelsy, Etc.IRVING HALL, Irving place—Great Monologue En-
tertainment.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue—Popular
Garden Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN—Popular Garden Concert.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
Pioneer Patriotic—Young Widow.HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Ethiopian
Minstrelsy—A Trip to Paris.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—Old American
Comics—Poor Little Comedy.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton streets—Blind Tom.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 215 Broadway—
Science and Art.

NO. 513 BROADWAY—Wonderful Freak of Nature

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 11, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram from Belgrade, forwarded by way of London and through the Atlantic cable, we learn that Prince Michel the Third, ruler of Serbia, was shot down by three assassins armed with revolvers, in the first named city, yesterday evening.

Prussia is about to extend and strengthen the fortifications at Cologne. The North German government invites an international, European and American, arrangement to secure private property at sea in time of war. The state domain of Austria is to be sold.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, which left Liverpool on the 30th and Queenstown the 31st of May, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches dated to the day of sailing from England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend the Mail Transportation act in the clause relating to the mails in the Western Territories was passed by a vote of twenty-six to twelve. The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was concurred in. The Southern Restoration bill was then taken up. Mr. Sherman's amendment striking out the fundamental condition imposed upon Georgia relative to certain debts was rejected. Several other amendments were acted upon, and the question finally being upon the passage of the bill Mr. Sumner read a long oration from manuscript in favor of it. The bill was then passed by a vote of thirty-one to five, and the Senate at a quarter of eleven o'clock adjourned.

In the House a bill to increase the revenue from duties on imports and tending to equalize exports and imports was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, ordered to be printed and referred back. It is published in full in our Congressional proceedings to-day. The bill for the relief of two Arkansas officials elect was passed. The bill authorizing a contract with a New York steamship company for the transportation of mails and emigrants between New York and a port in Europe was amended and passed. The bill for the erection of the new Post Office in New York was reported from the committee, ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, the call of yeas and nays on the subject resulting yeas 52, nays 57. Five paragraphs relating to the special whiskey tax were reached, but reserved until the direct tax could be disposed of. A substitute for the clause on cigar makers, relieving them of all tax but requiring them to register, was agreed to. Finally, having reached page 124 of the bill, the House at twenty minutes after ten o'clock adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Jerome Park Course opened yesterday with four races—for the Fortham stakes, the Belmont stakes, the Hopeful stakes and a premium of \$500. The first, a handicap dash of one mile and a quarter, was won by Stonewall Jackson; the second, for three year olds, by General Duke; the third, for two year olds, by Bonnie Lass; and the fourth by General McMahon.

The Board of Supervisors met in their chamber in the new Court House for the first time yesterday. It is gorgeously furnished, and is intended also for the use of the Court of Appeals. The county tax levy was approved, and the Comptroller was directed to issue bonds for the County Court House stock to the amount of \$300,000, bearing interest at six per cent.

Three men, painters, were precipitated from a ladder scaffold in Front street, near Fletcher, yesterday, a distance of thirty feet, to the ground. Two of them were instantly killed and the third was severely injured.

It is shown by the financial statements of the city authorities of Brooklyn that the cost of maintaining the parks for 1869 will amount to \$108,700. The cost of maintaining the Fire Department will be \$170,033 33; for the police, \$376,553 33; for public schools \$332,000 is asked; for city purposes, \$372,200.

The celebrated Peruvian bond case, in which Antonio Millan, a Peruvian agent, and Dominguez, the Consul of Ecuador, were arrested, was decided yesterday by Judge Nelson in favor of Millan and Dominguez. The decision orders their discharge and fully vindicates their character in the transaction. In the United States District Court yesterday the case of the United States vs. Mullie, in which defendant is charged with violation of an injunction in the Godfrey patent rubber suit, came up on application to discharge the prisoner, and the court reserved its decision.

The case of the United States against William Doran, indicted for counterfeiting, was postponed until next week. Sarah Byrne pleaded guilty of passing counterfeit currency, and sentence was deferred to enable the prisoner to produce evidence of previous good character in mitigation of punishment. The case of the United States vs. E. L. Watson will be called on for trial to-day. The prisoner is charged with defrauding the government by illicit distillation of whiskey. A large number of condemnations in internal revenue cases were also ordered.

The celebrated Forman will case came up yesterday at Supreme Court, General Term, on appeal from an order of the Surrogate admitting to probate as one will two papers propounded as the last will and testament of Ann Maria Forman. Decision reserved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special correspondent in Brownsville telegraphs that Santa Anna's agents are preparing for an invasion of Mexico from that place. Bagdad will be struck by the filibusters on the 14th inst., and a body will immediately move on Monterey at a signal

from Negrete or Otega. Civil war is again threatened in Matamoros.

By the arrival of the steamer Columbia from Havana, June 6, we have Mexico city advices to May 20. The troops lately engaged in suppressing General Martinez have been recalled, a portion of them under General Arce going to join in the pursuit of Rivera. The revolutionists in Queretaro who pronounced for Santa Anna are quite powerful. Dr. Larrazabal, of Venezuela, who was imprisoned for complicity in Rivera's treason, has been released. Congress of all kind of capture by Negrete had made a narrow escape from capture by Negrete's forces. Congress of all kind of capture by Negrete had made a narrow escape from capture by Negrete's forces.

Our mail advices from Aspinwall contain late intelligence from Central America, Chile and Peru. The yellow fever continues to rage in Nicaragua and Peru. Two hundred persons are dying daily in Lima. Ex-President Prado, of Peru, was banqueting at Santiago, Chile, on the 24 of May.

New Orleans also has a municipal muddle. Mr. Conway, the recently elected Mayor of the city, was refused permission yesterday to assume the duties by Mayor Heath, who was appointed by General Sheridan, and who denied the legality of the late election. General Buckham afterwards sent an aid, who had Heath arrested and formally installed Conway. A writ of *quo warranto* was immediately issued by one of the district judges, but its effect is as yet unknown.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention assembled at Trenton yesterday and elected delegates to the National Convention in New York.

Another ocean yacht race is arranging between vessels of only two and a half tons. Andrew Armstrong, the only survivor of the wreck of the yacht John T. Ford, and F. E. Fitch, mate of the little Red, White and Blue, are to command the contesting vessels.

A large republican ratification meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last evening. Three thousand persons were present, and speeches were made by General Hawley, Sargent and others.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention, through their committee, have published an address urging the republicans of the State to place the republican party on a prohibition basis.

A monthly steamship line for the conveyance of mails between New Orleans and Belize, Honduras, has been established.

The Democracy, Mr. Chase and the Presidency—Mr. Pendleton's Position—The East and the West.

We lay before our readers this morning a very interesting and suggestive letter, setting forth the position of Mr. Pendleton and the Western democracy on the Presidential question and the great issues upon which they propose to fight their battle in the approaching National Democratic Convention. From this letter it will be seen that the attitude of Mr. Pendleton and the views of the Western democracy in reference to Mr. Chase are very sharply defined. Between them and the Eastern democrats the line of division on the financial issue seems to us as broadly marked and deeply cut as that which separated the Western supporters of Douglas, at Charleston, in 1860, from the Southern supporters of Jeff Davis (headed by B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts), on the slavery question.

Mr. Pendleton is the champion of the West against all comers, and especially against Chief Justice Chase. In truth, the fight as to the democratic candidate has been rapidly narrowed down to Chase or Pendleton, the East or the West. In behalf of their favorite and his platform the men of the West are preparing for a vigorous fight in the new Tammany Hall, and Pendleton is with them. He is in for it, and his eye is resolutely fixed upon the White House. His supporters cannot understand the consistency of their brethren of the East in their sudden and surprising enthusiasm for Chase. The Western democrats cannot see how Chase can be made the democratic candidate without an entire recantation of all the party principles to which he stands committed or the absolute abandonment of their ancient party faith by the Tammany Convention. The Western delegates can find nothing but antagonism to their principles in those of Mr. Chase on banks, bonds, currency and debt, and no common "half-way house of diplomatic rest" on negro suffrage or negro rights. Lastly, it appears, in the estimation of the Western democrats, that Chase lacks those elements of personal popularity so essential to success and which Pendleton so largely possesses. Hence it may be safely assumed that the West will leave no stone unturned to defeat the nomination of Chase.

But wherein lies the wonderful strength of Pendleton, this Samson of the West, among his people? He is a man of fine abilities, good presence, high character, genial manners, and in his immediate community a man of great personal popularity. These things, however, have not made him the Presidential favorite of the Western democracy. They have rallied around him as the embodiment of their ideas on the political questions of the day. He believes in State rights and State sovereignty touching the question of suffrage, and so do they. He holds, and so do they, that for the fifteen, sixteen or seventeen hundred millions of five-twenty bonds afloat the holders have no right to demand gold in redemption, and that they must be satisfied with the national paper declared by law a legal tender in payment of all debts not specially by law excepted. He demands the abolition of the national banking system as a useless and costly excrescence, the taxing of the government bonds and provisions through retrenchment, economy and a sinking fund, with a view to the extinction of the national debt within five or ten years; and to all these propositions the followers of Mr. Pendleton respond, "Amen and amen. Even so shall it be." He might go farther without diminishing the number of his adherents; and doubtless their enthusiasm in support of his platform arises largely from the belief that it means more—much more—than it says.

On the other hand, as representatives of the Eastern democracy on the money question, the opinions of Messrs. Seymour, Belmont and Barlow are substantially embraced in the Chicago republican platform, shaped to cover the East and the West. The national banks and bonds are mostly to be found in the East, and the parties directly interested in them hold the balance of power. In the West the masses who are not directly interested in them are in an overwhelming majority. Hence the republican platform is ingeniously adapted to both sides of the house, and if the democrats attempt a different game they will lose New York or Ohio, or perhaps both. On the question of negro suffrage we are told that not even the constitutional amendment known as article fourteen will satisfy the Western democrats. But within a few weeks the amendment will become part and parcel of the con-

stitution with the ratifications of the reconstructed Southern States, and thus the suffrage question will be settled on the basis that suffrage and representation shall go together, as each State for itself may elect, whether a universal or restricted policy; and so this question will be out of the way.

It would appear, then, that there is really nothing in the antecedents or fixed principles of Chase to prevent his nomination as the democratic candidate; for with this article fourteen (the distinguishing features of his whole creed) will be the constitution, and so beyond dispute, on the money question as well as the suffrage question. The late democratic Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey repealed the ratifications of said amendment made by those States the year before; but with the ratifications made and soon to be made in the South that amendment will still have the endorsements of three-fourths of all the States, and will so be proclaimed a part of the constitution. It may be so considered now. Unless, therefore, the Western democrats intend to fight this amendment, which swept the country from Maine to California in 1866, they cannot fight Chase; and if they make hostility to this amendment a *sine qua non* they will be swamped as they were in 1866. The Pendleton men, however, claim to hold the majority of the Democratic Convention, and they evidently intend, first, to demand their platform. If they succeed in this, as they calculate to do, they will doubtless secure their candidate, and they will go before the people for another defeat, more disastrous than that of McClellan, saddled with Pendleton, in 1864.

The Reception of the Chinese Embassy by Congress.

The House of Representatives showed marked consideration to the Chinese Embassy in formally receiving Mr. Burlingame and his associates on Tuesday. Whatever we or the Chinese may think about the members individually, they are in their official position the representatives of the people and of a great nation, and their unanimous vote to honor the Embassy by a formal reception on the floor of the House shows the importance attached to the mission and the wish to distinguish it in the highest manner possible. Though any embassy from China would have been well received by our government and people, the reception in this case, doubtless, has been more cordial because the chief ambassador is one of our own citizens, and a gentleman who had in former years distinguished himself as a representative in that very House where he appeared on Tuesday as the Minister for China. The representatives of the American people and the people themselves feel proud of the honor conferred upon Mr. Burlingame and the compliment paid to this country by the imperial government of China. This brilliant appointment gives the fullest assurance that the Chinese government has revolutionized its former exclusive policy as regards foreigners; that it desires to enter into the family of nations; that the mission means—as Mr. Burlingame says—progress, good will, a broader trade and more intimate relations with the Western World, and that the United States is regarded as the first ally among the great Powers to aid China in carrying out this new, liberal and progressive policy. The Chinese government, no doubt, will fully appreciate the cordial reception given to the Embassy by Congress, the Executive and the whole people of the United States.

The address of the Speaker (Mr. Colfax) to Mr. Burlingame and his associates was well conceived, though, as might have been expected from him, it was clothed in very florid language. Still this natural exuberance of fancy in Mr. Colfax was not altogether out of place; for the arrival of such an embassy was a great event, and the occasion of its reception was worthy of some extra eloquence. Mr. Burlingame's response to the Speaker's address of welcome was in his peculiarly felicitous style. It opens more fully to our view the general objects of the mission than anything he had said before publicly. "It is," he remarked, "a mighty revolution." "It is the Occident and the Orient for the first time in that electric contact whose touch makes the world kin; it is the meeting of two civilizations which have hitherto revolved in separate spheres." He tells us that the Embassy is the herald of good will, that by it China seeks friendship and equality with other nations and the good of all, and what is more direct and practical still, that China invites us and the rest of the world to a broader trade. All he asks from the West is a fair response to these liberal aspirations on the part of the Chinese—"a fair and open policy, instead of one founded on prejudice and on that assumption of superiority which is justified neither by physical ability nor by moral elevation." This he will get, undoubtedly, from the United States, and we believe, from the Powers of Europe as well. From the success of the mission here the Embassy will cross the Atlantic with a prestige and strength that will make it successful everywhere; for it holds out the same hand of friendship and offers the same advantages to all the Western nations. Looking at the mission in every point of view it must be regarded as one of the most remarkable events of modern times, and we shall watch its progress with the greatest interest.

DIVIDING TEXAS.—It is not much in favor of any movement that it originates with the Committee on Reconstruction; yet despite this origin we are disposed to regard with favor the bill to make three States where there is now but one—in Texas. Texas is imperial in proportions and will make three States of ample size, and this partition was foreseen and provided for in the act of annexation. No State government in such a country can well be efficient over so great an area, and this is reason enough. We have no doubt the population fully justifies the formation of the new States; for the population of Texas increased during the war by the stampede across the Mississippi, and has been increasing ever since.

SOLDIERS FOR THE POPE.—The American bishops, in full and not unusual sympathy with his Holiness Pius Nono in his many present troubles, have proposed to provide an addition to his bodyguard. His Holiness, with a knowledge of business which, though it may surprise many, is not unworthy of him, has replied that he is not unwilling to receive the addition to his bodyguard; but he at the same time stipulates that the men from the United

States, taking it for granted that they are good Catholics, must be sent at the expense of his friends in the United States, must be maintained while in Rome at their expense, and when the time comes at which they ought to go home, must be taken back without in any way annoying the Papal Treasurer. All this is very well. It is very wise on the part of the Pope, and if his friends here wish to make Rome a barrack we can have no objection.

First Day of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

The 9th of June had been appointed for the first day of the Ascot races and for the first day of the spring meeting at Jerome Park. A violent rain storm postponed the latter for twenty-four hours. Otherwise we should have again shown how nearly the Atlantic telegraph has brought together the Old World and the New World by publishing simultaneously accounts of both these fashionable race meetings.

The meeting at Jerome Park opened yesterday most auspiciously with a day so bright and cool as to duplicate that which old George Herbert called "the bridal of the earth and sky." After the cleansing rain the city itself wore a holiday air, as if in honor of the day, while the Central Park and Jerome Park looked their loveliest. The verdure of their grass and foliage was intense; their spring and early summer flowers bloomed gayly forth, and the finest effects of all the modern improvements in landscape gardening were admirably illustrated in both parks. The birds sang merrily, and even if they were as unconscious of the festive occasion as were the swans on the picturesque lakes and as the parked deer, this by no means seemed to be the case with the spirited horses which were driven swiftly over the winding avenue that led through the Central Park towards Harlem. Driven single, tandem, double or four-in-hand, "at a walk, at an amble, at a trot, at a canter, at a hand gallop, at full gallop and at full speed," bearing horsewomen or horsemen (very few, indeed, of either), or pulling behind them drag, jaunting car, hansom, buggy, sulky, chaise, carryall, phaeton, barouche or coach, the horses moved as if they shared with delight the unwonted excitement of the occasion. Almost every kind of vehicle was represented in the throng that from the Fifth avenue gate to the gate of exit encumbered the too narrow avenue of Central Park and stretched beyond in uninterrupted procession to the entrance of Jerome Park. Our landscape painters would have found choice studies for pictures on either side of Macomb's Dam bridge, and both landscape and figure painters would have found ample material for the canvas within Jerome Park itself, with its animated scenes.

If the races, which are elsewhere fully described, were less exciting to veteran turfmen than the good old-fashioned three and four mile heats, they were, nevertheless, interesting and highly creditable, and appeared to give great satisfaction to most of the spectators. Those same old-fashioned three or four mile heats, after all, are far better calculated than short dashes, however brilliant, to secure bottom as well as serviceable and prolonged speed, and thus tend directly to increase the aggregate of our national equine wealth by at length quadrupling or quintupling the present value of the five million horses in the United States.

Experience has shown that nothing tends so effectually as racing to keep up an excellent breed of horses for purposes of direct utility as well as exciting amusement. Even the unsuccessful racer may become an admirably improved hunter, or cavalry horse, or saddle horse, or coach horse. The entire stock throughout the country may ultimately share in the advantages of the special pains taken to improve and train the race horse.

Many persons are opposed to horse racing, on the ground that all its acknowledged advantages—the gayety and prosperity to which the social gatherings at the race course greatly contribute; the circulation of money which it occasions by benefiting directly and indirectly a vast number of occupations, stimulating trade and affording employment to industry, and the positive, unequivocal good which arises from it as an exhilarating recreation, particularly in a commercial community like our own, in which, until recently, the choking cares of business were rarely relieved by healthy outdoor amusements of any kind—that all these advantages "are but as dust in the balance when compared with the guilt and misery that arise from gambling;" and gambling they erroneously regard as necessarily and inseparably associated with horse racing. They therefore applaud Southery's bitter diatribe against horse races. "Horse races," said Southery, "excite evil desires, call forth evil passions, encourage evil propensities, lead the innocent into temptation and give opportunities to the wicked." But the opponents of horse races forget that the horse is no more than a pretext, like anything else, for gambling—like the passage of rival steamers or rival yachts across the Atlantic, like tomorrow's weather, like impeachment or the result of an election. The argument, if arguable it can be called, proves altogether too much. Anything about which men can gamble might be denounced with equal justice, or rather injustice.

London journalists probably do not err in saying that an eager lust for gambling is a foul plague spot on the national character of the English. And this lust for gambling may have been influenced by one result of Blue Gown's recent triumph on Epsom Downs—the paying away by a large commission agent in London of £80,000 to the British public. The serious charges, whether well or ill founded, against the unlucky Marquis of Hastings—similar to those formerly brought against George IV. when Prince of Wales—could not have been innumerable were there no ground at all for the general, heavy charge against the British public on account of its passion for gambling at the race course, which has been so vividly set forth in the sensational cartoon of a late number of *The Tomahawk*.

While from this cartoon it might be inferred that racing is deteriorating in England, it is gratifying to observe that in this country, on the contrary, it is entering upon a better path under auspices so favorable as those which prevail at Jerome Park. Here the ugly features of the British race course, which justify the moralists, have been carefully

eliminated and guarded against. The fact is that but comparatively few in the gay assembly on the opening day of the spring meeting at Jerome Park either know or care much about horse racing. Most of them know and care still less about gambling. They go to Jerome Park in gala attire, as in the palm days of the Italian opera in New York, although professing to know or care but little about music, they frequented the Academy of Music, to see and to be seen, to form part of the brilliant spectacle of which they are themselves delighted spectators.

Looking at the subject from this point of view alone, the splendid display of beauty, fashion and wealth at the Jerome Park yesterday, in the midst of charming natural scenery, is an encouraging sign of the rapid progress of our community in the culture of all the arts and elegancies of modern civilization and refinement.

The Newspaper Press.

In another column we give from the Paris *Figaro* an appreciation of the peculiar spirit and character of the American press. Under the new press law some considerable changes in journalism are anticipated in France, and in view of the possibilities of the future, writers who have the attention of the reading public there have lately taken to study the press as found in its highest state of development where it is most free, most energetic and most successful as the great organ of communication between the people, and as the common vehicle for all intelligence and discussion. Hence the attention lately given by Paris journals to the press of this city. No writer has so successfully caught the true features of American journalism as the one whom we quote. Aside from some misstatements in matters of fact for which he has trusted rumor, but which have no necessary relation to his subject, he presents very happily to his Parisian readers the picture of that marvel of marvels, a free press.

Nothing is more instructive than a case in point; and this the writer in *Figaro* gives from his own experience to illustrate one great difference between the press in Paris and the press here. It would rather stagger the ordinary and not deeply thinking reader to be told that one of the results of our own energy is that we sometimes publish news in this city of interesting events happening in or near Paris before the events are published even in the Paris papers—and this, too, when the events are not of a political character—when there is no restriction whatever upon their publication and they are things of which every one is eager to hear. Yet this has happened; and New Yorkers have read in the *HERALD* the news of the Paris races of the day before hours previous to the publication of the Paris papers containing the same news. "I recollect purchasing a number of the *HERALD*," says the writer in *Figaro*, "at seven in the morning, fifty miles from New York, on a Monday, which informed me of the issue of the races for the Grand Prix de Paris ran for on the previous afternoon; and I knew the victory of Tervaeques after his dead heat with Patrician, with all the details of the great day, at fifteen hundred miles from France, before the *Patrie* and other papers had distributed their copies in the suburbs of Paris." Such an instance puts in a striking light the difference between Paris and New York in the press. It is a difference that is the consequence of other differences existing in the very constitution of the social fabric. Newspapers are great here because there is a large demand for news and the field is absolutely open and free for energy and genius to do what can be done to supply that demand at the earliest moment. Our people are like so many cosmopolitan doctors, who feel the pulse of the world every morning in the papers. Our merchants, our men of energy in every pursuit, act in their daily transactions on the knowledge thus acquired, and act intelligently with regard to the whole scene of their operations, though the scene takes in the seas, islands or continents of the other hemisphere. Paris does not live in this way. It lives on the Boulevard and the Champs Elysees; and as to knowing the news a day or a week sooner, it would say, "What is the use?" We suppose we know the use here; and we suppose when the press is absolutely free in France—if the time ever comes—they will rub their eyes and wake up there also.

We are glad enough to be teaching Paris how to make a newspaper against the time when it may be permitted to have one; but we are still more glad to be teaching our collaborators here some later lessons in the same science. It is not more necessary that the press should be free than that it should be independent. The words convey the same idea with an application to different facts. The press must be free to be worthy its name. It must not only be free with regard to the government, but with regard to all other unduly controlling influences; not only guarded by law against the invasions of the police and the dictation of a censor, but guarded by loyalty to its own destiny against the warping influences of party. If the government dictate what the press may say and what it may not, it is certainly not free; if party discipline, party spirit or party intolerance dictate the same thing, it is as little free as in the other case. The whole body of the party press here is as much in slavery and of as little use to the people as the press in Paris, and we are glad to see by the excellent article from the *Round Table* we gave yesterday that younger members of our great guild are growing up in this conviction.

NOVA SCOTIA AND RECIPROCITY.—In our Washington correspondence yesterday we published some facts which show that Nova Scotia is suffering from the misdoings of Canada during our late war. Nova Scotia, as all the world knows, has coal; so, too, has the United States. The United States coal is received in Canada free of duty; the Nova Scotia coal is practically prohibited. The Nova Scotians in consequence complain. Mr. Thornton has brought the question before Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward has brought the whole thing before Mr. McCulloch. Mr. McCulloch has promised to bring the whole thing before the attention of Congress. There the matter now stands. How it may end we know not. This, however, we do know, that if Canada is suffering she is suffering most righteously. She slanders and she has been punished. It is for us to say whether she can now be forgiven.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Prince Michel of Servia Assassinated.

GERMANY FORTIFYING ON THE RHINE.

Threatened Invasion of Mexico from Brownsville by Santa Anna's Filibusters.

SERVIA.

The Reigning Prince Michel Assassinated—Agitation in Belgrade—Excitement on the Banks of the Danube.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, June 10, 1868.—Night.

Telegrams from Servia, just received, convey the startling intelligence that the reigning Prince Michel Obrenovitch the Third, when walking in the Topchider Park, in Belgrade, at five o'clock this evening, was shot down.

His assassin was one of three men, all of whom were armed with revolvers, who approached near to him for a moment.

It is not clearly stated whether one shot only was fired, or if each of the assassins discharged his weapon with effect.

At the moment of forwarding the despatches from Belgrade the city was convulsed with excitement, and the communication of the news outside the walls was likely to agitate the population on the right bank of the Danube seriously, and disturb the entire territory of the Principality.

There is no direct intimation, so far, as to the probable cause of the murderous act; but it is inferred that it is in some manner connected with the popular disturbance, by actual revolt, existing in Bosnia, the western border of Servia, from the last week in May, since which time the Bosnian movement has assumed large proportions, Osman Pacha operating with a strong force of Turkish cavalry for its suppression.

The promulgation of the Sultan's plans of reform, accompanied by an announcement from Constantinople to the effect that his Imperial Highness, in receiving a deputation from the Christian communities, declared that he wished that every one in his dominions might be able to rise even to the rank of Grand Vizier, without distinction of creed, have also tended to inflame a strong party feeling in the Turkish provinces, and the Prince Michel may have been taken off by the hand of some fanatic of the old school provincials, as he is said to have been friendly to the idea of progress in Turkey.

Prince Michel the Third was forty-three years of age, being born on the 4th of September, 1825. He was confirmed in the dignity of reigning Prince of Servia by a firman of the Sublime Porte issued the 7th of October, 1860. He married in 1831 Julia, daughter of Count Francis Kotlich, then a Grand Chamberlain of the Court of Austria.

ENGLAND.

The Ascot Heath Races—Second Day. LONDON, June 10, 1868.

The attendance at the Ascot Heath course to-day—the second of the sport—was numerous and very brilliant and the weather delightful.

The Ascot Derby stakes of 50 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for three year olds, colts to carry 122 lbs. and fillies 118 lbs.; the second horse to save his stake, one mile and a half (2 1/2 subseconds), was won by the Marquis of Hastings' b. c. The Earl by Young Melbourne, out of Bay Cells; Colonel Pearson's ch. c. Capable, by Thormanby, out of Panoply, second; Baron Rothschild's br. c. Suffolk, by North Lincoln, out of Protection, third.

Four started. The betting was two to one on the Earl against the field, six to one against Capable and two to one against Suffolk. The Royal Hunt Cup, value 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, for all ages, one mile, was won by Satyr, Mr. H. Wilmer's chestnut colt Eastley, by Trumpeter out of May by Loup Garon, second; Lord Westmoreland's bay colt Master Willie, by Tournament out of Gertrude, third.

Twenty-two ran. The betting stood before the start at ten to one against Satyr, even on Eastley and seven to one against Master Willie.

The Fox Hunt Stakes of fifteen sovereigns each, with one hundred sovereigns added, two year olds to carry 102 pounds, three year olds to carry 120 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed three pounds, half a mile, was won by Mr. J. Dawson's chestnut colt De Vere, two year old, by St. Albans out of Apriolet; the Duke of Hamilton's chestnut filly Leonie, three year old, by Newmaster out of Odd Trick's dam, second.

Betting—2 to 1 against De Vere, even on Leonie. The Tenth Ascot Biennial Stakes of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred sovereigns added, for three year olds' colts carrying 122 pounds and fillies carrying 118 pounds; owner of second horse to receive twenty-five sovereigns; one mile; sixty-nine subscribers. The Marquis of Hastings' The Earl won, Baron Rothschild's Suffolk second and Mr. Balmoe's Vale Royal third.

Betting—2 to 1 on The Earl, 12 to 1 against Suffolk and 7 to 1 against Vale Royal. Four started. The Coronation Stakes, of one hundred sovereigns each, for three year olds, fillies to carry 122 lbs., the second filly to receive back her stake, one mile, thirty-one subscribers, was won by the Marquis of Hastings' chestnut filly Athena, by Stockwell, out of Heronette, by Newham, who beat her only competitor, Sir Joseph Hawley's bay filly Green Sleeve, by Beadsmoke, out of Mrs. Quilley.

Betting—4 to 1 against Athena, 2 to 1 on Green Sleeve. Four started.

GERMANY.

Looking to the Rhine. BERLIN, June 10, 1868.

The Prussian government is about to commence works for the extension and strengthening of the fortifications of Cologne.

Property at Sea in War. BERLIN, June 10, 1868.

The North German Confederation propose to the great Powers of Europe and America the adoption of an international treaty to guarantee the absolute security from seizure of private property upon the high seas in time of war.

AUSTRIA.

State Property for Sale.